

southern beaches. The former seems more likely since the only occurrence is in the mill area itself.

Car transport probably plays a large part in spreading the snail, since after leaving Point Peron during a stay of only four hours a *Helix pisana* was found on the inside roof of a car.

—V. N. SERVENTY, Subiaco.

Courtship Display of Rufous Whistler.—The following three notes refer to a display of the Rufous Whistler (*Pachycephala rufiventris*) which is doubtless identical with the "bowing display" mentioned in *Birds of Western Australia*, Serventy and Whittell, 1948.

October 7, 1943, at Tarwonga, Victoria: Observed a pair of Rufous Whistlers in display. The hen continued calling with an unfamiliar note while the cock rooked backwards and forwards rapidly. Both changed their position from time to time. This was maintained for some minutes.

April 18, 1948, at Caron, W.A.: Noted a cock Rufous Whistler in display. This bird, while perched in a tree, "see-sawed" backwards and forwards with tail only slightly elevated.

September 1, 1948, at Caron, W.A.: Observed a ceremony similar to the one described in the last note. Two birds, one apparently a typical hen Rufous Whistler, the other a similarly plumaged bird but not so markedly striated—perhaps not striated at all. This second bird, presumably a male in juvenile plumage, pursued the assumed hen from tree to tree with frequent pauses, during which both birds kept up a moderately fast "see-saw" movement. A typical song was kept up throughout.

—ERIC H. SEDGWICK, Leonora.

Marsh Sandpiper and Wood Sandpiper at Jandakot Lake.—On January 31, 1950, I collected for the Western Australian Museum two rare sandpipers at Jandakot Lake, one of them being the first record of the species for the southern part of Western Australia. This was the Marsh Sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*). There was only a solitary individual wading about the water's edge. It was wary and moved at a quick pace when it saw me. The specimen (W.A. Museum Coll. no. A 6706) was a male; total length, 9½ in.; iris, brown; beak, black; legs, green.

The second bird obtained on the same occasion was a Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*), already recorded as a rather rare visiting wader on local swamps and rivers (see Angus Robinson, *W.A. Naturalist*, vol. 1, 1947, p. 86). Like the other this was also very timid and on several occasions flew far out over the water. Eventually it perched with great ease on a clump of dry sticks on the shore, in company with several Welcome Swallows (*Hirundo neoxena*). No attempt was made by the swallows to molest the sandpiper in any way.

—K. G. BULLER, W.A. Museum, Perth.